

NEW TERMS.

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Obituary notices exceeding ten lines will be charged for at advertising rates.

HOW TO FLIRT.

"What signifies the life of man? An' t'wain for the lassie, oh!"

Oh, of all the miseries of life, that of being an old man and no longer able to make love is the most intolerable!

Flirting, sirs, is the amusement for a man of taste; not quite heartless, reckless, everlasting flirting, but that preparatory play before marriage.

My friend, Harry Vasour, was a man of a million. Besides being decidedly a good-looking fellow, he was a lawyer of high talent, and versatile at that.

Harry Vasour was twenty-five before he fell in love; for young lawyers who, in more senses than one, know less practically than theoretically of their profession, usually have enough to do to keep off duns and blue devils.

But with all these advantages, Harry had one drawback—and that worse than the seven plagues of Egypt—he was poor! Now to be poor in this country is like being a galle slave in France.

At length Harry met the fated one; and an angel she was, too, with eyes brighter than dewdrops on the grass, and a voice like the ringing of rain in a wood.

There was only one thing in his way—Miss Balfour was a flirt, and a desperate one. But then she couldn't help it. It was all because her name was Kate.

It was at a party they first met, and as she was the belle of the evening, and Harry the most desirable of the beaux, what wonder that she should wish to win him to her side!

But Harry was not to be caught off his guard. He knew her ruses! The mercy he had to expect, and so was cautious.

They met again, and again, and each time Kate grew more interested in Harry; for he dashed his cavalier manners occasionally with sentiment, and in this respect was a good deal better than most of the beaux of the day.

good old Saxon phrase—over head and ears in love. Not that he wholly escaped himself, that he neither could nor wished to avoid; but flattering her with occasional triumphs, he won her on to determine on a lasting one.

And having done this he was sure of his game. But it was long before he learned his success. Slowly by her weakness revealed itself.

One evening he called and found her alone. She had been pensive before he entered, but at sight of him put on her gayest mood.

"No heart?" "None, believe me," she retorted gayly. "Then you could never love!" "Love!" "Do you plead guiltless to friendships?"

"You do not think so," he said, meaningly, and her eye wandered before his searching look. "Indeed—and do you question my word?"

"And yet you know I speak the truth." "I am a sad flirt, on the contrary." "You are very sensitive," said he, meaningly.

"We do not sympathize in that general feeling which repels the name of 'rebel.' Indeed, we regard the word as consecrated. It has lost its odium. We had as soon be called 'rebel' as 'truly loil'."

REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS.—The following extract, from a writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer, quotes from page 310 of Mr. Calhoun's works, and which was written in 1849, reads like history rather than prediction:

"If it (emancipation) should ever be effected it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the Confederacy against the resistance and struggle of the Southern."

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Spanish Treatment of Masons in Cuba.

The New York Journal of Commerce has received inquiries from Masons in the United States regarding the treatment of Cuban members of the fraternity residing within Spanish jurisdiction.

The facts have been difficult to obtain; but, as nearly as that paper can get at them from special sources of information, some months ago a Cuban lodge was meeting in a secret place near St. Jago de Cuba, when some of General Valmaseda's troops made a descent upon them and captured them, eighteen in number.

The object of their meeting, eighteen in number, was only the transaction of ordinary business. But Valmaseda had, or professed to have, a belief that they were assembled to promote the cause of Cuban independence.

They were, therefore, turned over to one of his lieutenants, Gonzales Boet, and marched off into the country, under charge of a detachment of soldiers. On reaching a secluded spot, Boet ordered the captives to be shot down, and they were thus assassinated without trial or preliminary inquiry of any kind.

It is believed that Valmaseda had given Boet a verbal order to do this deed of butchery. The murdered Masons were all Cubans, gentlemen of high respectability, and their friends assert, were innocent of any complicity in the Cuban revolution; though there is no question that their private sympathies, as those of nearly all Cubans-born, living within the Spanish lines, were with their struggling fellow countrymen.

The Spanish government in Cuba foresaw that this piece of inhuman slaughter might give rise to demands of explanation from the American or English government, and Gonzales Boet was arrested and detained in some prison, unknown to our informant, to be produced in case an inquiry was instituted at the instance of a foreign power.

But neither the American nor the English government meddled in the affair—it is doubtful whether either of them were ever accurately advised of the circumstances—and the murderer of the eighteen Masons remains unpunished and unrebuked by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to this day.

Whether he is still nominally incarcerated or is free, we are unable to say. Soon after hearing of this horrible occurrence, a lodge of Cuban Masons met in Havana, to take the usual steps for commemorating what is called "the death of the thirty," or "the death of the thirty brothers," when they were pounced upon by order of the Captain General and thrown into prison.

Among the number seized were several officers of the United States monitor Saugus, and these were set free immediately after arrest—the Captain General or his subordinates fearing that this Government might exact reparation for any ill-treatment of the officers.

Upon the arrival of the Cuban Masons—between thirty and forty of them—at the prison, they were examined by the judge who holds court on the premises, and he finding that they had committed no offence cognizable by him, gave them their liberty.

The Spanish local government was much incensed at this loss of its victims, and by a peremptory order, all the Masons were rearrested and put into a military prison, where they now remain. The just judge, as a mark of the Captain General's displeasure at his humanity, was exiled to Spain, and in the Epoca, at Madrid, published a justification of his course in the matter.

What will be the fate of the Cuban Masons, upon whom the hand of tyranny has fallen so harshly, cannot be surmised. It is given out that they will be tried some time or other by a court martial. They may be shot or sent to Fernando Po, or kept in prison for a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Captain-General.

The "Fourth of July" all a Myth.

It is history, after all, only a record of lies? Here comes the Philadelphia Ledger, pronouncing the Fourth of July all a mistake, affirming that nothing connected with the Declaration of Independence ever occurred upon that date.

It asserts that according to indisputable evidence, the Declaration of Independence passed Congress on the second day of July, July 3, 1776, as follows: "Yesterday, the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor never will be decided among men."

A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival.

According to the same authority, it was first published on July 8. Writing under date of the 9th, he says: "The Declaration was published from that awful stage in the State House yard, on eighth of July. On this occasion, the battalion paraded on the Common, and gave us the feu de joie, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder. The bells rang all day and almost all night. Even the chimneys chimed away."

For the signing, it did not take place until August 2, 1776, as shown by the following extract from the minutes of that date: "August 2, 1776. The Declaration of Independence, being engrossed and compared at the table, was signed by the members."

There is no mention elsewhere in the minutes of any circumstance connecting the Declaration of Independence with July 4. Jefferson is reported to have stated that he believed it was signed on July 4, a circumstance McKean subsequently proved could not have occurred, because the resolution had not yet been engrossed.

Here we are, then, all at sea, and without a Fourth of July. Who in the future can ever shoot off a fire-cracker or a rocket with any feeling of enthusiasm, knowing the "glorious fourth" to be a base counterfeit? Who can console headache on the morning of the fifth with the excuse of excessive patriotism? We feel as though a great light had gone out of history, now that America with its one national holiday is made bankrupt even of that.

RECRUITING FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says: Mr. Grant is still recruiting the Federal civil service from the late Confederate army. Following the introduction of Mr. Akerman, Gen. Tombs' staff officer, into the Attorney-Generalship, John D. Pope was nominated to the Senate for the position of United States District Attorney in Georgia, made vacant by Alexander H. Stephens.

At a recent decoration of graves, a youth in kid gloves, speaking for a general party, addressed some ex-soldiers in front: "My dear fellows, you prevent our seeing; you are standing up there right in front of us." A high private retorted, "Yes, sir; and we stood in front and covered you all over through the war."

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TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE ORR.—The close of Court, on Saturday last, was made the occasion of a very handsome tribute from the Abbeville Bar to Judge Orr, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of the Term.

Col. Thomson, on behalf of the Bar, discharged the duty with customary grace and courtesy. He assured his Honor that it was no idle compliment, but expressed the concurrent sentiments of the Bar and people—a feeble tribute of their appreciation of one who had gained their respect and love by the honest and impartial exercise of all the high qualities of the judicial magistracy.

Judge Orr expressed his profound sense of the unexpected honor—the more prized by him, as it came from those whose abilities he respected, and as representatives of a people among whom he numbered some of his best friends. He adverted to the considerations which had induced him to accept the additional labor, and paid a merited tribute to Hutson J. Lomax of Abbeville, and Wilson Cook of Greenville, through whose efforts the change was made.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

—Why is a man who has no children invisible? Because he's not a parent. —The way to treat a man of doubtful credit is to take no note of him. —Advice is the only sort of vice that some people don't follow. —Kerosene lamps are styled "parlor magazines" from their explosive tendencies. —Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

—A man may properly be said to have been drinking like a fish when he finds that he has taken enough to make his head swim. —Why is a beautiful and fascinating girl like a butcher? Because she is a "killing creature." —A young man in Chicago recently opened a clothing-store, and was sent to jail for it.—Reason—the clothing-store belonged to another man.

—A witty Frenchman said there were always two parties in a love affair—the party who loves and the one who consents to be so treated. —A Georgia editor has had his pistols stolen. He advertises to give the thief the contents, and no questions asked, if he will return it. —There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the second that they have no mind.

—"Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands as it is for men to trade horses!" —"Why, my dear?" "Because, if it was, I'd cheat some woman before sundown." —"Bachelors," says Josh Billings, "are always a braggin on their freedom! Freedom to darn their own stockings and poultice their own shoes. I had rather be a widower once in two years, regular, than t'w be a grunting, old hardy-dyed bachelor only ninety days."

—A lady of the shoddyocracy at Des Moines found, on returning from a walk, some call cards on her table. She called a servant in great haste, saying: "John, John, take these and run, quick; them ladies is forgot their tickets!" —A young gentleman in Chicago recently found himself in company with three young ladies, and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the innocent, "I have three or four more in my pocket!"

—When a girl out West is kissed she looks surprised, and says, "How could you?" To which the swain replies, "It will give me pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give a duplicate. —A Pennsylvania editor having stated in a paragraph that there was a man in the place who had been drunk thirty-five years, was called upon by twenty different persons, who demanded a retraction, each visitor insisting that the item was a personal attack.

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—The fourteenth wonder of the world has been found. It is a man residing in Bullock county, Alabama, who has bough neither corn nor bacon in thirty-seven years, and who does not owe a dollar!

—An intellectual young lady—"Oh, mamma, I asked Miss Brown what is dew. She says it is the moisture imbibed by plants during the nights of the summer months. Now, mamma, dew is the condensation of aqueous vapor by a body which has radiated its atomic portion of caloric below the atmospheric temperature."

—The editor of an Augusta (Ark.) paper saw Jeff. Davis the other day at a hotel in Memphis. He says: "The last time we saw him was down in Georgia, riding thinly by our thin lines, reviewing. And there he sits eating—a grey-headed confederate postage-stamp. He wasn't insuring lives when we belonged to him."

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' LIFE AND TONTINE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE SOUTH.

29 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. HAVING deposited \$50,000 with the Comptroller General for the protection of its policy-holders, we issue the usual forms of Life and Endowment Policies.

It is the most liberal Company to the Assured in the World. The Charter guarantees to the assured the cash surrender value of his policy after one annual premium has been paid, except in case of fraud. It is the only purely mutual Company in the South.

It has no Stockholders. All surplus profits must be divided among the policy-holders. It is thoroughly conservative. Its investments are confined by charter to the most solid securities, and it is under management of men of well established ability and integrity.

Persons desiring any information will please communicate with any of the officers. WM. MCBURNEY, President. E. P. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres. and Act. GEO. E. BOGGS, Sec. and Gen. Agent. JOHN T. DABRY, M. D., Med. Adviser. JAMES A. HOYT, Local Agent for Anderson, and Dr. THOS. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 21, 1870 43

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu. THESE celebrated preparations, originally introduced by George W. Carpenter, under the patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by Physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended.

General Comission Merchant, ACCOMMODATION WARE, CHARLESTON, S. C. Liberal Advances made on Cotton. I will, when placed in funds, purchase and forward all kinds of Merchandise, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manures, Seeds, &c. Sept 28, 1869 13

GREENVILLE & Columbia Railroad. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, January 15, 1870. ON and after WEDNESDAY, January 19, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road going North:

John McFall, WITH HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., NO. 197 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov 25, 1869 22

Schedule Blue Ridge Railroad. ON and after this date the following schedule will be observed by the Passenger Trains over this Road:

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills! For Liver Complaint, Bilioussness, &c. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, For purifying the blood. Tutt's Expectoant, For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c., &c. Tutt's Improved Hair Dye, The best in the world, Are for sale in Anderson by WALTERS & BAKER, Druggists, and Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States. July 29 1869 5

JAMES H. THORNWELL, Attorney at Law, ANDERSON C. H., S. C. Office in the residence immediately opposite Dr. Oates, on Main street. Feb 3, 1870 32

Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c. FINE lot of Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c., on hand, and for sale cheap by M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

You had better Believe It. ALL persons owing me money had better come forward and pay up, or they will certainly be sued. M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

Groceries. SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, and all kinds of Groceries can be had, at reduced prices for cash, by going to M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

The Spondulix! HAVING purchased my Goods for cash, I want it strictly understood that I must have cash for them. M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39